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AN UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF DRYOPEA INJURIOUS TO PHYLLOSTACHYS. (APHIDIDAE-HOM.).

By A. C. Baker, *U. S. Bureau of Entomology.*

On March 21, 1916 Mr. Harold Morrison of the Federal Horticultural Board collected at Yarrow, Md., a species of aphid attacking the roots of potted *Phyllostachys*. The presence of the insects was easily detected by means of the white wax secreted.

When the plants were turned out of the pots the insects were found to be well distributed but they were more abundant upon those portions of the roots which came in contact with the pots.

At the time of their discovery only apterous specimens were present. These apterous forms had five-segment antennae and gave all the appearances of stem mothers. We were unable to ascertain, however, with any assurance that they were stem mothers since no eggs were obtained and since all reared individuals of the next generation proved to be winged.

We were thus able to secure only two forms, the five-segmented apterous form and the alate form. The alate specimens not preserved for description left the plants which were then in a drying condition.

Since the species may prove to be of some importance from an economic standpoint it is here described and named.

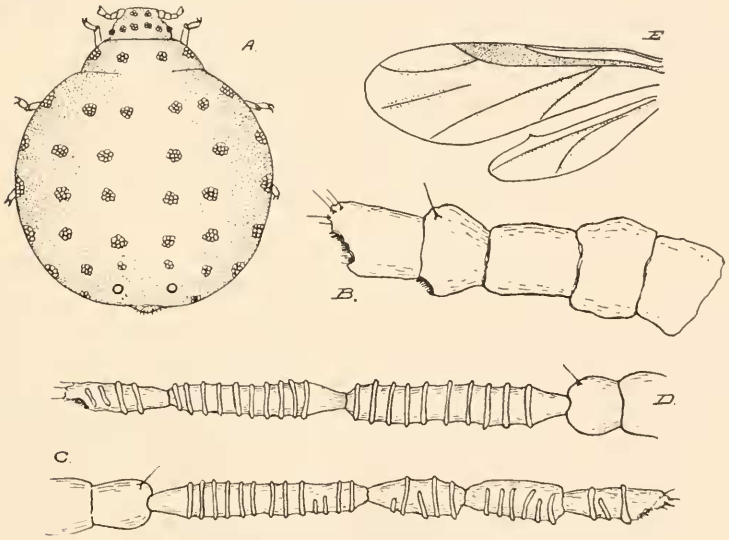

FIG. 1—*Dryopea morrisoni* BAKER—structural details

Dryopea morrisoni, n. sp.

Apterous form (Fig. 1A): Color pale yellowish with the appendages slightly dusky and the eyes dark brown. Length, about 1.12 mm. Width, about 0.88 mm. Body covered with rather delicate bluish white wax secreted by compound wax pores arranged in six longitudinal rows on the dorsum. These pores are composed of seven or eight individual pores closely grouped. Antennae (fig. 1B) of five subequal segments each about 0.032 mm. long.

Segment IV with a sensorium and Segment V with a distal group. Cornicles, chitinized rings on slightly elevated cones. Cauda and anal plate rounded.

Alate form: Color yellowish with the appendages dusky and head and thorax almost black. Wings with the veins shaded with brown. Antennae (fig. 1C) as follows: I, 0.032 mm.; II, 0.048 mm.; III, 0.008 mm.; IV, 0.08 mm.; V, 0.096 mm.; VI, 0.08 mm. Segment III with twelve to fifteen narrow transverse sensoria, IV with about five, V with about six and VI with about five and with several almost distal, small circular fringed ones. In one case a five segmented antenna was found (fig. 1D). Wings (fig. 1E) with heavy veins. Forewing with the media atrophied for some distance toward the base. Cubitus and anal arising very close together. Hindwing with the second vien arising near the base and being long and slightly curved. Cornicles mere rings slightly elevated, situated not on the margins of the abdomen but distinctly on the dorsum 0.16 mm. apart. Cauda somewhat conical. Anal plate rounded.

Described from a number of cotypes, apterous and alate, on balsam mounts, all these specimens reared by the writer, and deposited in the United States National Museum Collection.

TWO NEW GENERA OF ANTHOMYIDAE (DIPT.).

By J. M. Aldrich, *Division of Insects, U. S. Nat. Museum.*

Pergandea, new genus.

Sixth vein reaching margin of wing; hind calypters very narrow, more than covered by the front ones. On these two characters the genus goes in Anthomyinae, but differs from most of its congeners in having the scutellum bare below, the cruciate frontal bristles of female minute and somewhat vestigial, the vibrissae considerably above the oral margin but not approximated, front in male almost one-third the head width, female destitute of cerci but with small thorns below on genital segment. Palpi and proboscis normal, hind coxae bare behind, pteropleura and hypopleura entirely bare. Third antennal joint hardly twice the second, the arista unique among Anthomyidae known to the writer in being almost exactly that of *Musca domestica*—short but thin, greatly enlarged at base, with long and comparatively few rays above and below (see figure). Lower hind part of head considerably swollen, a deep groove behind the eye bounding this region upwardly.

Type, *Pergandia apivora*, new species.

Pergandia apivora, new species.

Yellow, the following parts black or blackish: thorax except apex of scutellum and a few indistinct marks on sides, ocellar triangle and more or less of vertex and back of head, third antennal joint, middle of proboscis, the U-shaped